The Burgiars Who Robbed Florist Tier Caught and one Confesses-Mr. To Bullet Wounded One in His Foot.

The innocence of Pascal F. Barguet, the Mt. Vernon newsdealer who was accused of robbing Florist Charles A. Tier's house in Valentine avenue last Saturday morning, was fully established vesterday by the arrest of three men one of whom confessed that he and the other two were the burgiars. Eargust received the welcome news yesterday morning which banshed all the suspicion which, in spite of his reputation, had been prevalent among many Mount Vernon people. At 6 o'clock last night the town heard the good news, and soon there was a long line of men in front of his store in First street, waiting to congratulate him.

He believes he has strong grounds for damage suit against Florist Tier, as Tier had declared his belief in Barguet's guilt from the first, and had gone around town, he says, offering to bet a hundred to ten that he would convict him of the burglary. Barguet's aged father has been prostrated all the week, and his son says he was driven almost to the verge of insanity by werrying over the trouble.

wouldn't go through this week's experionce again." Barguet said last night. thousand dollars. It has been the first time that the finger of suspicion has been pointed at me, and I felt it keenly. There has been a great deal of ugly talk around the town of late. A number of burglaries had been committed and some citizen of the town was suspected. Naturally, when I was accused of this crime

and some citizen of the town was suspected. Naturally, when I was accused of this crime all the good folks took the oppertunity of jumping on me, and I suffered accordingly. I want to thank those of my friends, though, who stood by me through it all and would not believe that I was guilty."

There was some talk in the town last night of putting him up for Town Clerk at the election which comes off in about three weeks as a reparation of the injustice done him.

Among the people in the town who believed Barquet innocent were the Chief of Police, Joseph F. Wood, William McClennan, Arthurd, McCarten, B. F. Ashley, C. H. Ostram, John Barry, and David Quackenbush. They sent a letter to inspector Byrnes, asking him to work on the case, It happened that on the night of the Mt. Vernen burglary Detective Sergeants McCauley and O'Brien had business at Third avenue and 125th street, and at 10% o'clock they saw three notorious crooks come down the stairs of the clevated station and walk west in 125th street. They were ex-Conyleis Joseph Murphy, 30 years old; Charles Peck, alias Remsen, aged 29, and Adolph A. Oster, alias Adam the Futcher. McCauley left O'Brien and followed the trio to the Harlem Rallroad station, where he saw them buy thekats for Mount Vernon. He then rejoined O'Brien on the case they were investigating. The next morning the detectives reported the circumstance to Inspector Byrnes. As soon as he read the Mount Vernon burglary, he told McCauley and O'Brien to look for Murphy, Feck, and Oster. Then the letter from Mount Vernon was received, and he told the detectives found out that the burglars apent the night of the burglary away from their usual haunts and that they turned in to sleep at

description as closely as well could be. The detectives found out that the burglars apent the night of the burglary away from their usual haunts and that they turned in to sleep at about 7 o'clock in the morning. On Wednesday night the detectives managed to arrest the three thieves in different places.

Murphy made a confession to Inspector Byrnes. He said he and Peck went to Mount Vernon with Oster at Oster's suggestion. Oster is a native of Mount Vernon and he told them he could put them on a good haul. Oster being known in Mount Vernon, kept aloof from his companions while he plieted them to a house where a reception was being held. They decided to rob the residence after the guests had departed and the household had quieted down for the night. They returned to the depot. On a side track they discovered a hay car. They broke open the door, crawled in, and made thomselves comfortable until 2 A. M., when they went back to the house, thinking the party would be over.

But they were disappointed. The dancing was in full blast, and the burglars left in dis-

and made thomselves comfortable until 2 A. M., when they went back to the house, thinking the party would be ever.

But they were disappointed. The dancing was in full blast, and the burglars left in disgust. Murphy said that he and Peck appealed to Oster to show them some other piace to crack, and Oster took them to Floriat Tiera's house. Oster remained outside. Murphy and Peck broke open a rear window, crawled in and unlocked the back door, leaving it wide open for their escape. They ascended to the second floor, and Peck entered the room where Miss Manes, the 18-year-old girl who identified Barguet as one of the burglars, was sleening with her grandmother. Peck saw the two faces on the pillows and thought both occupants of the bed were asleep. Miss Mapes was awake. She saw Fock rummaging the bureau drawers, but couldn't see his face. Murphy had gone into the next room, occupied by Mr. Tier.

Mr. Tier was also awake. He skyly put his hand under the bed and found his revolver. Without warning, he banged away at Murphy. Murphy ran out of the room to Miss Mapes's door and called to Peck. "Come on." It was while Murphy stood in the doorway that Miss Mapes saw his face plainly. Peck and Murphy ran down stairs and out the door they had left open. Mr. Tier ran to a rear window and fired at Murphy while he and Peck were running across the yard.

The builtet hit Murphy in the foot, and he

ning across the yard.

The builds hit Murphy in the foot, and he dropped for an instant and felt of his loot. He easy that he immediately jumped up again.

The builet hit Murphy in the foot, and he dropped for an instant and felt of his loot. He says that he immediately jumped up again, exclaiming to his confederates, "I'm only shot in the foot!" and followed them. They reached a strip of woods, where Murphy took off his shoe. Oster and Peck tier a bandage around the wound, and Murphy put on his shoe with little inconvenience. They walked to High Bridge, where they took a train, and rode to Twenty-sighth street and Sixth avenue. The detectives took from Feck the immy that he used in loreing Mr. Tier's window.

He called Miss Mapes's identification of Mr. Bargnet an honest lie.

Adolph Oster, who is about 23 years old, lived with his father. Conrad Oster, in Mount Vernon up to 1879. His father had a hotel, which was burned down. Adolph was believed at the time to have committed the crime.

Young Oster was also charged with horse stealing and bore an unsavory reputation generally, Oster and his father moved to New York, while a brother and sister still live in Mount Vernon. Conrad Oster is a gateman at the Twenty-eighth street station of the Third avenue clevated. He heard of his son's arrest last night from a Sun reporter, while he was on duty. He would not believe in his son's arrest last night from a Sun reporter, while he was on duty. He would not believe in his son's arrest and Eleventh avenue. He was contain that his son had not been at Mount Vernon for a month. Oster was much affected by the pews. Florist Tier still seems to think there is a possibility of Bargnet's guilt. He was down at Police Headquarters yesterday with his nlece. Miss Lizzie Mapes, on whose testimony Barguet was arrested. After asking the girl whether she was positive that one of the burglars was hisranet, the Inspector told her point-blank that she was mistaken, and that he had the right men down to her. Murphy told Tier candidity that he would have clubed to being him the faith that he was right in her farst belief. Tier says that if Barguet is innocent he would be the first man to ackno

The Last State Reception of the Clevelan Administration-A Great Crush. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The President's re-

ception to the public, the last of his State receptions, drew a tremendous crowd to the White House to-night. Although the reception did not begin until 9 o'clock the crowd began to gather at about dusk, and soon after 7 o'clock there were several hundred persons on the portice of the White House, who had come early in order to secure eligible places in line The gathering increased in numbers very rap idly, and it was with some difficulty that the crowd was got in line two abreast. In the mean while a great number of people who had

mean while a great number of people who had received eards of invitation were admitted by the exit door, so that when the President and party came down stairs and took their places in the little Room, the public rooms and corridors of the White House were so crowded that it was nearly 10 o'clock before they were sufficiently clear of people to permit those waiting in line outside to be admitted.

At 10 o'clock the crush was immense and there was a closely nacked line of recople extending from the entrance of the White House down the western approach to the gateway and about a block or so along Pennsylvania avenue. The crowd seemed to be good natured and wnited with patience in the chill atmosphere for their opportunity to shake hands with the President and Sirs. Cleveland.

The White House was decorated for the occasion with a great variety of nalins, forns, evergreens, and cut flowers. Handsome flowering plants adorned tables in the corridors, and the East Room looked particularly brilliant. The marine band, as usual, was stationed in the lobby and furnished music from popular operas. Col. Wilson made the introductions.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted in receiving by the ladies of the Cabinet, and a number of invited guests occupied places back of the line in the Blue Room.

STRANGERS, BUT WELCOME.

There were Sirls in the Curtained Galler at the Harvard Dinner.

The west dining room of Delmonico's was filled last night with the strong-lunged and dress-coated sons of fair Harvard. It was the twenty-third annual dinner of the Harvard Club. Every one of the 250 graduates present wore crimson roses in his lapel and the crimson-covered club song book in his low-cut vest. A pink silk curtain was stretched along the gas pillars of the gallery, and there were many conjectures as to what the curtain hid. When the first course of the dinner was served dim shadows began to darken the screen, and the curiosity of the diners reached its highest pitch. The curtain fluttered a little, then a ting fold was gathered up, and when curtain resumed its natural shape a hole was

visible large enough to afford a view of the bonquet to an eye behind the curtain. There was an astonished "Ah!" and more peep holes appeared, until, when the roast came along, the curtain was dotted with them, like plums in a pudding. The boys had already been cheering everything that pertained to Harvard. and at last they guessed the mystery of the gallery.

'The Annex" some one shouted. "Thre cheers for the Annex!"

The 250 diners arose like one man and yelled: "Ran, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Harvard! Long live the girls!"

The sensation the other side of the pink silk curtain was such that one end of it gave way and down it fell. Two dozen young women, in street costume and blushes, were disclosed. The cheers were redoubled. The Annex ladies did not fly. They answered the cheers with deeper blushes, and seemed mightily pleased with their reception. It is the first time that ladies have been present at any college dinner

in this city.

With coffee began the speech making. Be hind the long raised platform at the west end of the hall sat the speakers. Francis O. French resided. The others were the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, representing Princeton; Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, representing Yale, and John O. Sargent, Charles C. Beaman, Prof. N. S. Shaler,

Sargent, Charles C. Beaman, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Prof. Joseph Loverinz, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Frederick T. Greenhalge, Daniel C. French, and James C. Carter.

Prosident French welcomed the guests and Prof. Lovering told about the fifty-four classes to whom he had taught physics and whem he had seen graduate from Harvard. Then the Rev. Henry M. Van Dyke responded to Fresident French's call for Princeton. The Harvard men greeted him with a tremendous Princeton cheer. He alluded to the great friendship between the two colleges and said:

"But, speaking of noise, I must say that since Joshua blew his trumpets under the walls of Jerico there has been no greater exhibition of wind isstruments than at the recent Yale athletic dinner."

Everybody stood up and cheered, and then Dr. Van Dyke told this faale about the Yale athletic dinner, with an apologetic bow to Dr. Depow:

"On a certain day at a certain piace Chaup-

Dr. Van Dyke told this fasle about the Yaie athletic dinner, with an apologotic bow to Dr. Depow:

"On a certain day at a certain place Chauncey M. Depow was not present in the place he was expected to occury. Said St. Peter:
"Chauncey, you will not get into heaven.'
"And Chauncey ropiled:
"I do not care if I don't. I have been to the Chicago Convention: I have been to the dog show: I have been to the Yaie Athletic dinner. I have been everywhere."
A rousing cheer greeted this sally, and almost as big a cute followed this:
"Mr. Depew, I beg you when you reply to remember that to-morrow is the birthday of the man who never told a lie."
Then Mr. Van Dyke talked about college athletics: The modern system of athletics is gladitorial. The exclaimed. "It consists of the largest proportion of contest, with the smallest proportion of athletics!" There was applause for this, but there were signs of disapprolation when Mr. Van Dyke declared that intercollegiate contests were gladiatorial. He said any contest in which the very few contested while the very many looked on was not true athletics. When gentlemen met gentlemen in contests that lended to develop and show the development of the physical powers that God had given than they was replaced.

When gentlemen met gentlemen in contusts that tended to develop and show the development of the physical powers that God had given them, that was true athletics.

President French got up after an explosive Princeton cheer, and said:

"Gentlemen, Chancey M. Depew."

Mr. Depew said: "Ladies and gentlemen," with an accent on the "ladies," and then had to wait while the collegians cheered for the Annex. When they stopped, out of breath, he pointed a finger at Dr. Van Dyke and then at the members of the club, and said:

"I am forcibly reminded by the remarks of the gentleman from Princeton to the gentlemen of Harvard of the old saving that 'a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.' If Yale hadn't scooped about everything in the late athietic contests, Dr. Van Dyke miken to have taken the stand against athletics that he did.

"It is a unique part of your entertainment." he continued, with a gallant bow to the gailery, 'that you have the ladies present. When I was up in the gallery before the dinner (cheers) I thought the arrangement had quite an Oriental flavor, but I perceive that every lady there is a true born and truly educated Yankee. (Cheers for the Annex girls.

"An apology is due for not having invited you to the Yale, I was not on account of your leeling. Laugater, I it was a triumbhal occasion, and we felt that we should lenve out

Van Dyke. It was not en account of our modesty that we did not invite you, but on account of your feeling. [Laugater.] It was a triumphal occasion, and we felt that we should leave out the principal part of the Boman triumphal (Great laugater.]

"The feeling between Harvard and Yale, which exhibits itself in hostile demonstrations in undergraduate days, cross out in triendship forever after. We celebrated our victory this year because we sidn't know what you would do next year, and if Harvard and Princeton reverse the record next year I promise to come here and condemn athletics."

This was said with a bow to Dr. Van Dyke that brought every man to his feet. Dr. Denew referred seriously to the advanced position Harvard and Yale had taken in education.

"We were grammar school boys when you were gray headed students," he said. "but in due course of time we learned that there really were boys in Harvard. [Laugater.] Since then Harvard and Yale have given America its literature and an athletics which encloses a healthy soul. I should recard it as a national calamity if Harvard, Yale, and Princeton should teach the same theology and the same methods. It is because Princeton is ortholox, fale is literal, and Harvard heterodox laughter! that we tegether free the country from Ignorance and are its hope." try from ignorance and are its hope.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rubinstein Concert. The second concert for this senson of the

Rubinstein Club was given last evening in Chickering Hall. A large audience of welldressed people listened to the singing of sixty pretty women apparently with much satisfaction. But this concert was by no means as excellent as some of its predecessors. The selections were not especially benutiful, neither did they contrast with each other in such a way as to prevent monotony. A great deal of the dead level which did prevail throughout the performance. however, would have been remedled if a great-er amount of light and shade and some fine points of expression had been added to the work of the club. Mr. Chapman is deficient in romantic and poetical conceptions of those songs which he teaches. Now that he has drilled his singers in the necessary foundations of attack, clear pronunciation, cutting short the tone at the end of phrases, and so on, he should strive to sink mechanism and rise to the higher realms of imagination and fantasy. His rendering of Sucher's "Visions" and of Goldmark's "Queen of Saba," would be the come well under this censure. Mrs. Gerif Smith solo in the latter was nevertheless very pleasing, and she was heartly applicated.

The club was last evening only moderately successful in its solo artists also. Miss Mand Morgan played upon a harr that was badly out of time. But the a tist was evidently even in worse humer than her instrument, for she snatched whole handfuls of fulse notes, she went up and down arpengios, landing very often upon the wrong note, and, in short, performed exceedingly ill.

Mrs. Julia Bivé King contributed two brilliant piano pieces—Rondo in F. flat, Chonin, and Last's "Tarentelle," which were given with admirable precision and technique, and with the energy and determination of a woman endowed with more than ordinary business canacity.

The third concert will be given on the 25th of romantic and poetical conceptions of those

capacity.
The third concert will be given on the 25th of April.

The McCanll Opera Troupe in Brooklyn The McCauli opera troupe is delighting the residents of Brooklyn this week by its excellent and amusing performances of Von Suppe's "Boccaccio," This pleasing work had a very successful run in this city last fall, and wery faccessed the mining yet had not the time expired for which Col. McCaull had taken Palmer's Theatre. It is given in Brooklyn in almost exact duplicate of the original creventation—cast, costumes, seenery, and all. The opera is to be oresented in New York in Palmer's Thoatre, beginning on Monday, March 11.

Brunonians, Attention, The Glee and Banjo Clubs of Brown University will give an entertainment in the Berkley Lyceum this evening the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the Seas Ball Association of the cellegs. IMPROPER LAND JOBS

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINSY PRESIDENT CLETELAND.

Real Estate Speculations in Washington-The President Said to Have Made \$60,000-The Power of the Executive Applied to Money Making for Himself.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Counts WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- However free the President may have been from personal connection with suburban jobbery, every one who is informed knows that it had its origin in the purchase which was made for the President by his District officials of a summer residence some miles beyond Georgetown.

The next step, as every one in Washington brows was for a number of wealthy syndicates to purchase the lands for long distances in every direction about the President. So far no one could object. Then came the outrage upon the public.

which has been continuing and growing to this day. His obsequious Commissioners began to lay hands on the District funds and divert them to costly improvements on a gigantic scale. which were not demanded by any public interest and inured solely to the benefit of the speculating syndicates.

Brond avenues were projected and opened through waste and inaccessible lands, where here were no inhabitants to justify even a thought of such improvement. The President himself was informed in person by his Engineer Commissioner that Massachusetts avenue was to be extended as a magnificent roadway and deflected directly to his door, and the President allowed the work to go forward. Congress legislated against it, and forbade it. The Commissioners defled both the law and the Congress the moment the latter had adjourned, and the President was silent. Roads were opened and improved at public expense through or to all these syndiciate tracts. While half the dedicated streets within the city proper were unimproved, and those living on them were vainly trying to secure attention from the Commissioners and to receive their just share of the general fund, it was being prostituted in all directions to the demands and the interests of wealthy and powerful especialistics. were opened and improved at public expense

and the interests of wealthy and powerful speculators. As a result, a vast inaccessible and nearly uninhabited region of several square miles, whose intrinsic value is shown by the fact that the whole was taxed at only \$1,000, was penetrated in violation of law by broad and magnificent streets and avenues, until this groat region, where greats could scarcely elimb along the line of the projected avenues, was transformed into a speculative area where land was sold at pieces ranging from a quarter of a dolregion, where goats could scarcely elimb along the line of the projected avenues, was transformed into a speculative area where land was sold at prices ranging from a quarter of a dollar to over a dollar a sequare foot.

In the mean time, how has the President fared who allowed all this work, part of it illegal, part dishonest, and all of it questionable, to go on in all directions about his country residence? His tract, which is in the centre of it has by these means, and these alone, increased, at the lowest estimate, by \$50,000. This is his share in the profits arising from the diversion of public funds by his own officials from improvements which the real interests of the subble demanded to speculative improvements, made solely to further the private interests of the syndicate.

Much of the street extension in this direction has been made upon the plea that the land was given. But the monorist the Commissioners authorized them the new streets and avenues became a public charge. In this matter not only Congress but the courts have been defed, and on several occasions the brazen acts of Mr. Cleveland's district officials have been demonated from the been of the local Supreme Court as illegal and in contravention of the rights of efficients.

But they measure the second of the rights of efficients.

Ceveland's district officials have been denounced from the benein of the local Supreme
Court as filegal and in contravention of the
rights of citizens.

But this Massachusetts avenue extension and
those which belong to this group of syndicated
speculations formed only a small part of the
operations of that army of jobbors which thus
oncouraged, established their camps throughout the suburban regions around Washington.

Mr. Cleveland's Engineer Commissioner prenared unit issued a map of the whole district
upon which new streets and avenues were
opened, through many square miles of settled
regions, without regard to the lines of the
rights of private owners. Eight miles of graded
and legally established streets, upon which
owners had paid taxes from a time before the
days when Mr. Cleveland was ever heard of,
were botted out. New streets were projected
through hundreds of suburban residences.
Thousands of homes were thus seriously damaged or destroyed or the grounds and improvements about them irroparable injured, for this
man, with the official imprint of the Engineer
Commissioner upon it, clouded all suburban
titles, except, of course, those of the syndicate.
It was to reach these numerous tracts with
great avenues that all this trampling upon private rights was undertaken.

While the present Commissioners have informed Congress that this map has no legal
authority, they have continued to recognize it
and to enforce its lines, and to compel citizens
to conform to it. Thus, in the whole suburban
region about Washington, the rights and Interests of small property owners have been involved and sacrificed, and everywhere this has
been done in the interest of speculators.

The only check received at any moment was
when the Commissioners, made bold by the
Pressibent's unswerviour support. Invaded a
dernan cemelory and began to level its fences
and cut down its shade trees in order to open a
broad driveway to a speculative tract beyond
it. The universal protest of the German prestouched the Preside

it. The universal protest of the German press touched the President in the only way that such a politician could be touched, and Ludlow was dismissed.

But the other Commissioners have marched on definity in the paths he tree!

And now the President who has been so well served by his Commissioners, has sent the name of one of them to the Senate to be Commissioner for President Harrison for four years. The syndicate in whose interest he ordered improvements from the public funds is active to secure his confirmed, it will become one of President Harrison's first duties to remove him.

These sacrifices of the public good to greedy speculators have been but one feature attending the universal mismanagement of District affairs. The Evening Suc, which is ever mindful of the Washington public, a reputation which has no means of involved except through the public press, has just completely established a charge that the Commissioners have been continuously playing into the hands of favorther in the purchase of real estate for District purposes. The Commissioners have been continuously playing into the hands of favorther in the purchase of real estate for District purposes. The Commissioners have been continuously playing into the hands of sole really have worked up a begus charge and supported it by false testimony, to try and discredit the Sur before the public. Thus they attempt to terrorize all the channels through which the oppressed, ill-used, and swindled cilizens can be heard. It is clear that none of these officials will long be the representative of a new and honest aliministration.

The scandals charged from the old Board of District Government, were tribes compared with the open and flragram violation of law and the use of public funds to promote private interests. The triessections about field Top, The same thing on an extended scale is now in progress, and the attempt is to fasten marked throughout by anch operations as those which have been shown to cluster about led Top. The same thing on an extended scal

SHOT THE GIRL'S PARENTS.

Revenge of a Young Man Who Had Been dilted by Kits Cousin.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.-- A terrible tragedy occurred near Lasensags, in Rutherford county. James C. Dunnaway, a farmer, and his wife, were the victims. and George Dunnaway, a cousin of Dunnaway and a nephew of Mrs. Dunnaway, was the perpetrator of the deed. The family consisted of James Dunnadoed. The family consisted of James Dunna-way, his wife, a 10-year-old son, and Melissa, a daughter, ag of 15-years.
George had for some time been raving atten-tion to delissa, who, however, refused to marry 100. Mr. and Mrs. Dunnaway strengly ob-lected to the marriage of their newher and dampher, and fee rige, who spent the afternoon of Wednesday with the lamily and ate susper at the house, was subsequently ordered to leave. Without a word of warning, he fired severablots at Mr. and Mrs. Dunnaway and the sen, shoeting Mr. Dunnaway through the neck and food on the arm. Mr. Dunnaway field and his wife will file to-night. The killing oc-curred at 8 oclock last night.

After the shooting theorge Dunnaway com-pelled his father to give him \$50. and fiel. As he once dive in Texas, it is supposed that he will endeaver to make his way to that State. When the facts became known search was at once made for the murderer. Should be be found he will be recomptly typehed. A reward of \$1.00 for the arrest of Dunnaway has been offered.

Cardinal Newmon's Birthday.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Cardinal Newman to-day observed the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth by celebrating a Poutifical high mass. The Cactinal's health is improved. He sat during the entire service, but waiked to and from the sacristy.

His Lordship Takes Dolly Back LONDON, Feb. 21.—Lord Allesbury and his wife met at a hotel in London on Tuesday, and effected a reconciliation. They are now at his Lordship's residence at bayernake Forest.

FORMING A GREAT TRUST. Union and Northern Pacific Finally Join Their Interests.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company took yesterday the most important step it has taken in years. It has been a long time in deelding what to do relative to the Oregon Railway and Navigation property, its natural outlet to the Pacific coast, but yesterday it committed itself to a comparatively new project that has been the subject of negotiation be tween President Thomas F. Oakes and Chairman Robert Harris of the Northern Pacific and President Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific. The agreement between these two companies, and to which the Union Pacific's auxiliary line, the Oregon Short Line, is in-cidentally a party, is entitled an "Arbitration It differs materially from any

solidation of several properties in the interest of two other interests. The agreement or contract provides that all of the branch lines of the Northern Pacific in Oregon and in Washington Territory, and the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and its branch lines to the Oregon Short Line Company, which use a part of the Union Pacific system owing to its guarantee of that lease and its ownership of the Short Line, shall be turned over to five managing trustees The trust is a perpetual one, and under its terms the stocks of all of the Northern Pacific branch lines are to be deposited in a trust company, and the voting power given to the managers of the trust.

scheme that has yet been devised to accomplish

similar purpose, namely, the practical con-

Two of the trustees are to be chosen by each company, and they are to select the fourth. Unless the two companies elected differ-

Two of the trustees are to be chosen by each company, and they are to select the fourth. Unless the two companies elected differently, the President of each is to ropresent his company in the Board of managing Trustees, and the other two will be Mr. L. Sydam Grant for the Union Pacific, and Mr. Charles Merriam for the Northern Pacific. It is understood that the lifth man will be the executive head of the new sertem. He has not yet been pamed. In assuming a half interest in the Orogon Railway and Navization lease the Northern Pacific also assumes its share of the guarantee of Uper cent. dividends upon the stock of the lesser company, as well as becomes responsible for one-half of the fixed charges of the company. The net carnings of the system in excess of fixed charges of the company. The net carnings of the system in excess of fixed charges are to be divided equally between the two companies for whose benefit the trust has been created.

The transaction is based upon one condition namely, that the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company shall be deposited with the trustees, or rather in some trust company that is to not jointly with them, and held forever for the benefit of the trust. The trustees will issue beneficiary certificates or a delenture of some sort that will entitle the holder to all of the cash and other benefits, excent voting power, that may accrue to the stock.

Of course it is understood that the Oregon and Transcentinental Company will at once turn into the trust on these terms a majority of the Oregon Railway's capital stock, as the Union and Northern Pacific Company will at once turn into the trust on these terms a majority of the Oregon Railway's capital stock, as the Union and Northern Pacific Company will at once will have an opportunity to deposit their stock and receive therefor whatever beneficial obligation the trust may issue.

Nearly every member of the Northern Pacific Board was present pesterday, when the copract of the Oregon and Transcentinental Company, of which Mr.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

turned to Congress Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The President today returned to Congress without his approval the House bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa. This bill, the President says, is to all intents and purposes identical with the bill for the same purpose passed in the Forty-ninth Congress, which failed to receive Executive approval. The objections he set forth to that bill, in a message sent to the Senate, are all applicable to the bill returned to the House, and a careful reexamination of the matters embraced in this proposed legislation has further satisfied him of their validity and strength.

After a review of the history of these lands and an argument of a legal character in regard to the effect of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the status of the lands, the President says:

"One result of this legislation, if consummated and if effectual, would be to restore to the United States, as a part of the public dothe United States, as a part of the public domain, lands which more than twenty-five years ago the Government expressly granted and surrendered, and which repeated decisions of the Supreme Court have judged to belong, by virtue of this action of the Government, to other parties. Another result would be, not other parties. Another result would be, not only to validate all claims to this land which our highest judicial tribunal has selemnly declared to be invalid, but to actually direct the issue of patents in confirmation of said claims. Still another result would be to oblige the Government of the United States to enter the courts ostensibly to assert and protect its title to said land, while in point of fact it would be used to enforce private claims to the same and unsettle brivate ownership.

"It is by no means certain that this proposed legislation relating to a subject peculiarly within the judicial function, and which attempts to disturb rights and interests thoroughly intrenched in the solemn adjudications of our courts, would be unfield. In any event, it seems to me that it is an improper exercise of legislative power, an interference with the determinations of a co-ordinate branch of a public grant made more than twenty-five years ago, an attempted despirection of vested rights, and a threatened impairment of lawful contracts."

The President's veto message concludes as main, lands which more than twenty-five years

ago, an attempted destriction of vested rights, and a threatened impairment of lawful contracts."

The President's veto message concludes as follows:

"I am not unmindful of the fact that there may be persons who have suffered, or who are threatened with loss through a reliance upon the erronsous decisions of Government officials as to the extent of the eriginal grant from the United States to the Territory of lows. I believe cases of this kind should be treated in accordance with the broadest sontiments of equity, and that where loss is apparent, arising from a real or fairly supposed invitation of the Government to settle upon the lands mentioned in the bill under consideration such loss should be made good. But I do not believe that the condition of those settlers will be aided by encouraging them in such lurther litigation as the terms of this bill invites, nor do I believe that in attempting to right the wrongs of which they complain legislation, should be sanctioned mischievous in orinciple, and in its practical operation doing injustice to others as innocent as they and as much entitled to consideration."

CANADA WILL BACK DOWN. It is Said England Insists on a Settlement or Questions in Dispute.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21 .- A caucus of the supporters of the Government was held to-day. On the suggestion of Sir John MacDonald it was agreed that all discussion which might lead to irritating remarks against the United States should be avoided, and that the Government would make no announcement until after the change of administration at Washington regarding the manner in which matters per-

regarding the manner in which matters pertaining to United States interests will be dealt
with. No question of an international character that is likely to create unfriendly discussion
will be introduced in Parliament until President Harrison assumes control.

Mr. Ives, who was to have moved to-day for
a select committee to inquire into the possibility of establishing lines of rail and water
communication while would place Canada in
a nosition independent of the bonding
privilege she now enjoys in the United States,
will at the request of the Government allow
his motion to stand until after it is learned
what policy President Harrison is likely to
adopt.

adopt,
Sir Charles Tupper has arrived with instructions from the imperial authorities to the Pominion Government with respect to the fisheries and other matters touching the relacries and other matters touching the rena-tions between this country and the United intes. It he said to-night that there is to be a general back down by the Pominion Government regarding their policy of lostility that has been shown towards the united States, against which the British Cov-ornment has remonstrated in importative terms.

The Canadian Idea of a Joke. OTTAWA. Feb. 21.—A Conservative member of Farliament will seen introduce a resolution authorising the Government to purchase the Eastern States of the American Union. STUYVESANT FISH'S FIASCO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL STOCKHOLDERS WAKING UP

Fish and Harriman Give Them No Informs tion, but Begin to Retreat-They Should Now Be Kept Upon the Run.

The unanimous opinion expressed yesterconsideration was that the management of the Illinois Central Railroad has stultified itself by the adoption of the resolutions printed in yesterday's Sun. A disinterested view of the action of Fish, Harriman, and their set is that the company has retreated a long way from the position that President Fish took three weeks or so ago. His original position was that the Illinois Central Company, or rather Its managers, were such superior beings, such ex-ceptional models of virtue in the railroad community that it was beneath them to associ

community that it was beneath them to associate with so ordinary an assemblags as allot in reformed rate cutters. But the pressure of public opinion and or lairmed stockholders have been so effective that the young men who are trying to financier that great railroad corporation felt that they must recede from the holier than-thon position they had assumed or at least try to modify the very just estimate that the public has obtained of their self-sufficiency and incompetency.

They have fallen back upon a technical point that could, under similar circumstances, be raised by practically every railroad in the country—namely, that their charter profibits them from delegating any of the newers of their powers. Participation in the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association deprives no President or corporation of chartered right. The President of a road signing it fixes the rates over his own road, but does so in conjunction with his neighbors. He and not they discharges any disobedieni, rate-cutting employee. The Illinois Central is to-day a party to similar contracts to, that of the Inter-State Association, and has been in a number of such organizations for years. The real and only reason for its attifude toward the work of reason for the attifude toward the work of reason for its attifude toward the technicality rather than upon their pride. The lawyers obeyed instructions, and the result is a grotesque opinion. The company could have obtained ust as good opinion the other way had fish and Harriman asked for it. And it would not have cost any more money or required the employment of a different set of lawyers. Fish and Harriman got what they asked for, and then they invited Uncle Olivor Harriman, Brother-in-law Sidney Webster, and a few of their social chums, who draw \$2.000 apiece a year for letting Fish and Harriman mismanage the property, to come down and note that the lawyers had found a substantial plank for the two would-be financiers and putative railroad managers to stand upon.

ciers and putative railroad managers to stand upon.

But the plantk will not hold them. Public opinion and their stockholders will crowd them off from it or cut it out from under them. Having begun to retreat, there is no help for them. Their hyrocrisy in this matter, the difference of \$5,000,000 between the capitalization they have placed upon the concern and the expenditures on capital account, the watered securities pledged against the last issue of bonds, the collateral trust 4s, the system of branch lines they are working upon the company, and the uncarned dividend they have just declared will deprive them of the support of many a stockholder who has heretofore signed their porpetual proxy, which is nothing more nor less than an unlimited license for Fish and Harriman to abuse and dissipate other people's property.

than an unlimited license for Fish and Harriman to abuse and dissipate other people's property.

Already anxious stockholders are beginning to look for some one who will concentrate their votes against a further depreciation of their property. The movement is not large as yet, but it has begun to develop around excellent recopic. Still it may be that Fishland Harriman's bid for votes, the uncarned dividend of 2's per cent, just declared, may prove effective this time. Should that be the case, so much the worse for the stockholders. Their awakening will be ruder and more painful that it would be if they should open their eyes now.

THE SUN has indicated the course of procedure under the illinois Constitution, which provides for minority representation in the management of cornorations. Aside from that, the stockholders, in default of information from Fish and Harriman should demand an accounting for the year 1888 before a single vote is east at the annual meeting next month. They could not do better than go ever the books themselves through a representative committee and with their own expert, and when they are through they will doubtless be in a position to demand the resignations of the young men who are destroying what Mr. W. H. Osborn and his associates built up. The Fish-Harriman crowd will go out very reluctantly, as they have quartered their respective families upon the company wherever they could; hence they have a strong and faithful contingent at their backs. This is all the more reason for turning them out. A railroad corporation can suffer from nepotism as well as a Government.

more reason for turning them out. A railroad corporation can suffer from nepotism as well as a Government.

As the statement recently made in TRESUN that Fish and Harriman were so eager to obtain absolute control of the Illinois Central Company as soon as Harriman was elected a director that they paid Mr. W. K. Ackerman \$25,000 to retire from the Presidency has been doubted, the details might as well be given. Harriman was elected a director in the spring of 1883, and Stuyessant Fish was made Second Vice-President, in charge of the New York Office, while Mr. Ackerman was continued as President. In the winter of 1884 Harriman and his accomplice, Fish, became, for some reason or other, desirous of dispensing with Mr. Ackerman's services. He had an unexpired five years' contract with the company. They raid him his salary for the time covered by his contract and \$25,000 bonus. The money was paid through the stock brokerage house of E. H. Harriman & Co. Friends of both Ackerman's and of Harriman; are authority for these statements, which are given in detail, among other reasons, to convince skerties that The Sun knows what it is printing when it malies a statement of facts.

Oblinery.

Dr. Francis Wharton. Solicitor of the State Department and author of the "Standard Digest of International Law." &c., died at his residence in Washington yesterday morning, aged 68 years. He has been suffering for some time from partial paralysis of the larynk, and submitted to the operation of tracheotomy suffering for some time from partial paralysis of the larynk, and submitted to the operation of tracheotomy recently, with the result of securing comparative relief, and continued his work for the State Department and other literary labors until a few hours before his death between the continued his work for the State Department and other literary labors until a few hours before his death between Diplomate History of the Order of the Helphan Diplomate History of the Content of the Helphan Diplomate History of the Content of the Helphan Diplomate History of the Content of the Helphan Diplomate History of Helph recently, with the result of securing comparative relies

Verdict in the Lills Royle Tase. WORCESTER, Feb. 21.-Judge Clark Jillison of

the First Southern Workester District Court has closed his inquest on the body of Lilla Hoyle begun nearly a year and a half ago. His return is as follows:

"She came to her death as the result of the unlawful act of some person either than herself."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

She Thinks Ireland is Doing Nicely-Strengthening the Defences

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- Parliament reassembled to-day. Here is the speech of the Queen opening the session: MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: During the

brief period since the close of the last session nothing has happened to affect the cordial relay by every one whose views are entitled to lations between myself and other powers. The operations successfully completed in Egypt a few days before the prorogation of Parliament effected their object, and I do not see any ground for apprehending a renewal of the disturbance in the neighborhood of Suakin.

"The negotiations which I directed to be opened with Thibet for the prevention of eneronchments upon my rights over Sikkim have not been brought to a favorable conclusion, but I hope that further military operations will not be necessary.
"I have consented to take part in a confer-

ing to the limited intollity of joint stock com-panies."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Morley gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, condemning the administration of the law in Ireland as harsh, unjust, and opprossive, and asking that measures be adopted to content the Irish and refletablish a real union of Great Britain and Ireland. GLADSTONE TAKES THE PLOOR.

a real union of Great Britain and Ireland.
GLADSTONE TAKES THE PLOOR.

Mr. Gladstone, in opening the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said he hoped the Government would enlighten the House regarding affairs in Samoa and Zanzibar at the ourliest possible moment. He marking that the Government described their own armaments as precautions for defence, while they spoke of other nations' armaments as warlike preparations, Mr. Gladstone said that Parliament must be very exacting as regards proof of the necessity of any unusual increase of credits for defence. He made a sarcastic reference to the ambitious legislative programme outlined by the royal speech, and exploseed an earnest hope that Parliament would be prorogued before Christmas eve.

In complaining that there was no indication of legislation acceptable to the lybs people he said that the Government had rendered an elaborate Irish debate inevitable by inserting a sentence in the address implying approval of their Irish policy which was tetally at variance with the views of the Opposition, ric intimated that he would offer no technical opposition should the Government be willing to amend the sentence. In conclusion he promised to assist the Government in forwarding the business of the country.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, declared that the Government was quite ready to meet Mr. Gladstone's challenge. With regard to Mr. Gladstone's challenge, With regard to Mr. Gladstone's challenge, With regard to Mr. Gladstone's expression of regret that the Government had seen no way to contract its responsibilities in Exppt, the Ministry had seen no reason to justify a departure from the pleades given by the late Government. Begarding the Samoan question, he said that papers were being prepared, but that pending the conference the Government was unable to ex-

no reason to justify a departure from the pledges given by the late Government. Regarding the Samoan question, he said that papers were being prepared, but that pending the conference the Government was unable to express any decided opinion on the subject, although he might state that Germany had strongly declared that she would not recede from any of her engagements as to the rights of Englishmen and Americans in Samoa.

In the course she was taking in East Africa Germany was not exercising any power not contemplated by the arrangement made with England in 1885. The papers would be tabled at an early day. The Government had no intention to impute unworthy or aggressive tention to impute unworthy or aggressive motives to foreign nations, nor did it doubt their assurances of friendship, but the country their assurances of friendship, but the country must be in a position to defend her trade and her food supply. (Cheers.)
It is universally admitted that the session will be the flereest on record. The Irish ac-tions of the Government will be vigilantly

tions of the Government will be vigilantly watched. The programme is approved by Mr.

ARION TOO PRETTY FOR A BOY. Ingenious Novelties Delight the Merrymakers at the Great Ball.

Young Arion with his lyre looked so handsome last night when from his silken canopy at the rear of the Metropolitan Opera House stage he set the Arion ball a-going that the merry throng in front thought the fair lad a woman. "Why, it's Mrs. Langtry." said a pretty Russian princess from behind her silken mask, but in reality it was William Zeiser, a good-looking member of the society.

There were plenty of pleasant surprises for the mashers who came early enough to hear the concert and see the tableaus. Instead of the long procession which has usually been the chief feature of the opening, three cleverly arranged scenes, with some pantomime acting, a broadsword (battle by twelve pretty German girls dressed as warriers, and a lively fan ballet were all new features that pleased the spectators.

The floor committee appeared in the costumes of Wallenstein's Guard, the lobby committee as Sicilian knights, and the finance committee is sicilian to colock. After a half dozen dances, including the "pelonalse," which was led by the committees in costume, the great curtain rose, disclosing a beautiful scene in the Mediterranean.

As the sunlight breaks through the clouds a lateor-rights with the ske through the clouds a lateor-rights with labermen. Arion, the ministrel of Coreyra, a passenger from Corinth, is asleep on the forceastic. The crew conspire to kill bim, but Arion's song chains their attention and attracts a school of property dolphins with boys inside of them. Arion leaps into the sea, a dolphin rises bearing him on hissback, and swims away with him.

In the next scene some male and female bathers in stringed suits furnished a good deal of fun by their antics, jumping from the bath houses and swimming in the property water. Bandits who tried to carry off Arion's trensures were captured in a forcest in the next scene, and takes before him for sentence in the last scene in which the broads word battle and halief occurred.

This was followed by a short procession, and just at midmight the ball finally opened for good with a Strauss waltz. In a moment the great floor was springing under 2000 twinkling feet.

Capt, licilly gave orders to his Sergeants. Lane and Schmittberger, to stop the sale of wine at 1 o'clock, but if the Arion's guests knew it the fact didn't keep them away, for the opera house at midmight was full. No prettier ball has ever been given by the Arion's guests knew it the fact didn't keep them away, for the opera house at midmight was full. No prettier ball has ever been given by the Arion's guests knew it the fact didn't keep them away, for the opera house at midmight was fully no society. The presen The floor committee appeared in the cos tumes of Wallenstein's Guard, the lobby com-

Antero Sold for \$30,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 21.-S. A. Browne A Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., and M. R. Bissell, Grand Unpids, Mich., purchased to-day through Grand fapads, McL. surchised to day through J. W. Knox. San Francisco, the nine-year-old bay stalling Antene. record 2:10. from the sanona County Stock throughts Association. Santa Resa, Ca., for f. 3.030 cash. Antene was sired by Floritonior, dim for antime by A. W. Riemmond, and is full brother of Antevolorected 2:19. Columbine is one of savon marce that have produced two horses better that 2:20, and the only mare that has produced two stallions better than 2:20. Anteco reached Lexington last week and will remain through the season. Morses, Carriages, &c.

BROCKETT & TUTTLE CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ROAD WAGONS, 100 pounds and op, BUILT FOR FAST DRIVING, in all sizes and weights. In all sizes and weights.
LIGHT KOAD PHAETONS, PHYSICIANS, BOX WAGONS, Four Pass, Light Vehicles.

FLANDRAU & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, 872, 874, 876 Broome St. R -NEW STOCK -Dry goods, laundry, milk, market, bettlers, grocer', and bakers' wagons single and double truck roag carta buckboards. Surveys, bogstes, depot wagons and wagonelles all warranted. Export trade a specialty. RAUNE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO., corner Spring at, and South Fifth av. N. Y. A LARGE ASSURTMENT of business warons of all sizes to suit all purposes constantly; all work mann-factured on premiers. BARRETT 2 BRUSH, 1,007 Atlantic 4v, Brooklyn.

A BARGAIN.-Two horses; suit any business; also double harness, \$10. Store, 185 Franklin st, Green-

FORE SALE—Serrel horses sound, kind, gentle; shifts, ble for business or road wagon; will frot mile in 8 minutes or better so DENTON'S stables, 6th av. and 45th st. FOR SALE—Handsome bay saddle and driving mare;
Found: 7 years eld; home Friday and Saturday;
price Supt.
H. D. Odden, Chatham, S. J. Pine Family Horse-Young, sound, \$125; Shetland Pony, \$65; burgy, \$30; stabling, 116 West 29th et. FOR SALE-An elegant young borse with new top POR SALE CHEAP—Handsome heres, six years old; HANDSOME young, sound chunky bay mare; sold for want of use; cheap. 37 Washington at., bakery. LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for sale; established thirty years; reasons for seiling; will sail half or whole. CHAS. T. PEGG, 263 6th av.

R. -10 TOP DELIVERY WAGONS, carry 2,000 to R. -4,000 pounds, slightly shop worn; for sale cheap, 103 and 155 Spring st., N. Y. SAVE YOUR HORSE and save your money; Wilson's Save your money; Wilson's Save query for home spawin or splints the best; New York references; one hottle makes a core. Adverse M. WILSON, Esp Hidge, Long Island. THREE CHUNKY HORSES, was to 1,800 weight, 186

WANAMAKER TALKS.

He Tells a Friend How He Came to Raise the Money that Elected Harrison, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- A Republican poli-

tician who will have much to do with President Harrison's Administration said to-night: "Mr. Wanamaker isn't going to give you or any other newspaper correspondent an interview. He isn't the sort of man that hankers after notoriety, but he talked to me pretty freely the other day, supposing me to be a safe person, and it is such a simple, straight-forward story that I should rather like to have you publish it, provided you don't use my name and you begin by saying that Mr. Wanamaker hadn't the least idea that he was going to be reported. It came from my thanking him, as every good Republican should, for

the part he took in the late election.

the part he took in the late election.

"I don't deserve any thanks for what I did,' he said. 'It was just one of the things that came to me to be done. When Quaysent for me I was surprised. I had no more idea what he wanted with me than you might have if he telegraphed for you. But I knew he was not the kind of man to send for me unless he had important business with me, so I went. Then he told me that the National Republican Committee needed money, and his scheme for my raising it. I at first declined to have anything it do with it. I had very little hone of defeating Cleveland, and still less Mrs. Cleveland, who is justify nopular with the whole country and whom I admire greatly myself, and I didn't want to get on a sinking ship. He urged the matter, told me why he felt sure of carrying the election if he had mency. Even then I hesitated, and aeked three weeks for consideration. He agreed, and I talked with our leading manufacturers, men whose names are the best in the land. Such men as Washburns, and Amos Lawrence's grandson, and a dozen others I could name, mon who would never have given a dollar for dishenest uses, even if I had been willing to ask it, and at the end of the three weeks I told Quay I would undertake to rise the money if he would allow us to establish a manufacturer's bureau and have a voice in the disposition of the money. I don't mean that we insisted on knowing what was done with every dollar of it. I didn't want to know, When I sell a suit of clothes I don't naist upon being told just where these clothes are going. My responsibility ceases when I furnish a good article at a fair price. What I did insist upon was that I should be able to satisfy the men who trusted me with their money that it was used for the purposes for which they subscribed it, and that guarantee Mr. Quay gave me. That is how there came to be a manufacturer's bureau. Now people are saying that I am to be paid for my services with a seat in the Cabinet dow, and though tit only proper to go. But for that I should have s " 'I don't deserve any thanks for what I did." he said. 'It was just one of the things that

him and he takes it, it will be a mighty good thing for the country; you may bet your bottom dollar on that."

There is an impression here that Senator Spooner will drop into Indianapolis on Friday or Saturday. The Senator has left the city to be gone until Monday. He says that he is going on a private business trip; but it would not be strange if he has gone West to make one last effort to fix Uncle Jerry Rusk in the War Department, so that he will stick.

St. Paul's Showing for 1888. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul

Railway Company has assued the following preliminary statement for 1888: Gross earnings. \$24,867,730 Operating expenses. 17,377,858 Income from railway
Income from other sources.

Ralance... Divident No. 87, 214 per cent, on preferred stock, paid Oct. 21, 1888 840,272 The decrease in gross earnings was \$498,393, the increase in operating expenses was \$2,050,659, and the increase in interest on indebtedness was \$592,399.

Harrison Clark of Norwick Elected Depart

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 21. - Athhe G.A. R. State Encampment to-day the first ballot for Department Commander resulted as follows: Comrade Floyd Clarkson of New York, 311; Harrison Clarkson of Norwich, 205; Kay of Brook-lyn, 146; Freeman of Corning, 94; Jenkins, 50; and Grant, 50. Comrade Kay announced his withdrawal in favor of Clark. At the night session the Kay delegates voted almost solidly for Clark, as did also the delegates of Freeman and Jenkius, re-sulting in Clark's election by a majority of two.

Welr and Murphy to Fight, After All. BOSTON, Feb. 21.-Spider Weir has not lost all of his friends in spite of his recent both. A well-known sporting man in this city thinks well enough of his nblitty as a faiter to furnish \$1,000 of a stake for a flush fait with sain gloves with Frank Murphy. Weir eats he will right Norphy under those terms and has nearly begun he training. Patey Sheppard and H. H. beind, who are backing Murphy, say they are willing together in the Ting. They will meet Weir blacker to morrow, and it is probable there will be a fight, after al.

OLD GOLD.

If the readers of "The Sun" will get out their old gold sliver, old jawelry, and send it by mail or express one, we will send them by return mail a certified checking the state of the sta SPONGE N. JOYCE, 32 PULTON ST

